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"A grim picture of the controls being extended
over mass communications by a select few."



From the dustjacket

Crusader for the Right to Know

By Dean Rebuffoni

"The book is concerned with the reduction in the variety and the number of voices in the marketplace of ideas."

The book: *The First Freedom*. The speaker, and the book's author: Bryce W. Rucker, professor of journalism at SIU.

The First Freedom, which is being published May 13 by the SIU Press, is the first book in a new series, "New Horizons in Journalism." It is also a book which, in Rucker's words, was "much needed."

"I don't say, of course, that it was necessary that I write the book," Rucker said. "But it was necessary that someone did."

The First Freedom is really a "second" book: the original book, under the same title, was published in 1946, the work of noted lawyer-author Morris L. Ernst. It has served as an important reference book for journalists since its publication.

Ernst's book, however, is now 22 years old, and developments in the communications industry since it was first published warranted a new and more involved study.

Ernst, a good friend of the faculty at SIU's Department of Journal-

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The Right to Know as a Constitutional Promise

--Continued from Page One

ism, had visited Carbondale in 1963, and had talked with Howard R. Long, chairman of the department, about the need to update *The First Freedom*. Rucker, who serves as journalism graduate studies and research director for the department, was approached by Ernst and Long on the subject, and on the possibility of his writing a new book. Yes, he was interested—very much so, in fact—and the evolution of the present volume of *The First Freedom* began.

For Rucker, the subject of the book—the idea of decreasing voices in the communications media—was not a new one. He had, as a professor of journalism, been interested in it for many years.

"I had been very interested in the first book," Rucker said. "My regard for Morris Ernst has always been very high, and his offer was quite an honor."

Rucker came to his task well qualified: A native of West Virginia, he had attained his A.B. from the University of Kentucky in 1947, his M.S. from the University of Wisconsin in 1949, and his Ph.D. from the University of Missouri in 1959. He has served in various journalism academic posts at the University of Texas, Southwest Texas State College, and the University of Missouri. He came to SIU from the last-named institution in 1963.

In addition, he is the author of *Twentieth Century Reporting at its Best*, the co-author of *Modern Journalism*, and has written frequently for various publications dealing with journalism.

The road to completing "The First Freedom" proved to be one which ultimately required more than three and one-half years of intensive research. Rucker wanted the book to stand as an updating of Ernst's book, and something more:

"No two people write a book alike," he said, "and as it now stands, *The First Freedom* is really an entirely new volume. It was impossible at the time for Morris Ernst to cover, say, tele-

vision in his book, since it was a very new form of communications in 1946. I couldn't ignore television's impact on the communications media today, however, so the book is one which differs a great deal from the first edition."

It was also necessary for Rucker to develop his figures—the book makes use of many tables and figures—from scratch, and to examine a much wider field of



Bryce W. Rucker

sources.

Much of the material assembled for the book was gained through requests to various government and private agencies. Rucker also made wide use of interviews with public officials and people interested and involved in the communications industry.

Work on the book required Rucker to journey twice to Washington, D.C. He was particularly interested in interviewing individuals who were involved in the 1963 hearings of the Antitrust Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives. The hearings, which had a short lifespan of two and one-half days, were held under committee chairman Rep. Emanuel

Celler of New York, who made available to Rucker a transcript of the hearings. The testimony had never been made public; much of it is highly controversial and quite critical of mass media practice.

"I found myself in a large House committee hearing room, taking notes from the testimony as rapidly and inconspicuously as possible," Rucker said.

The sources of information extended also to the U.S. Senate, the Department of Justice, the Federal Communications Commission, and many other government bureaus and offices. The search through numerous files, many containing information never before released to the general public, was not one which, as Rucker said, should "give rise to charges of 'governmental secrecy,'" however.

"The material is available," he said. "You simply have to know exactly what you want."

"Eventually, I gathered much more material than I could use," he said. "The communications industry is so vast and complex that I had to omit material on the Broadway stage and the motion picture industry and limit discussion of book publishing. Actually, another book is needed to cover what I omitted in an effort to keep the present book from becoming too lengthy."

During the preparation of *The First Freedom*, Rucker kept in close touch with Ernst, even to the extent of submitting a copy of the first draft to the book to him for comment after it was finished last August. Rucker continued, however, to update the material until the final page proofs went to the printer in January.

A "side-product" of Rucker's work on the book came about earlier, however, when he was selected to

testify before the U.S. Senate's Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee last July. One of only two journalism educators selected to testify, he cited his study on the book, and spoke in strong terms about his opposition to Senate Bill 1312, "The Failing Newspaper Act." The bill, Rucker told the subcommittee, would aid the growth of monopolies in journalism, and added that "...I resent the eroding of our basic freedoms by the expansion of these conglomerate media-industry giants made possible by our tax laws and tax court decisions."

The First Freedom points out the abuses of the monopolies and chains. It presents a grim picture of the controls being extended over mass communications by a select few, but it also offers practical suggestions for reversing this trend and restoring the first freedom—that of freedom of speech and expression—to its original, Constitutional force.

"I think the outlook for more varied and numerous voices in the communications media is, right now, rather dim," Rucker said. "We don't even know who the controlling interests are in many areas of communications today. We should know who owns the paper we read, the television network we view, what their financial interests in other fields are, and other information of a related nature. The owners should be the ones to provide the public with this information, for we have a right, as U.S. citizens, to know."

The right to know, how that right has been violated, and how we can regain it, then, is the subject of *The First Freedom*. It is a book which is, as Morris Ernst states in the volume's introduction, "of distinction and timely significance."

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Censorship and the Press

Originally listed in the SIU Press's catalog of spring publications, Ralph E. McCoy's book "Freedom of the Press" encountered printing difficulties and is not scheduled to come off the presses until October or November 1968. McCoy is Director of SIU Libraries and a member of the Department of Journalism faculty.

Freedom of the Press

An Annotated Bibliography

By RALPH E. MCCOY

Foreword by ROBERT B. DOWNS

An invaluable reference work, this book covers cases of censorship in mass media from the sixteenth century to the present.

Ralph E. McCoy trenchantly examines the ever-recurring problems exemplified in the suppressions in English-speaking countries during the last four centuries. The word "press" in the title of this annotated bibliography is used generically, for the 8,000 entries include censorship and its opposite, the freedom of expression, as found in all media of mass communication: books, pamphlets, periodicals, newspapers, motion pictures, phonograph records, radio, television, and stage plays. Geographically, *Freedom of the Press* includes entries for the United States and Great Britain as well as Ireland, Canada, India, Australia, and other present and former Commonwealth countries.

The subject index offers easy reference to court decisions which have reshaped Anglo-American laws and our response to plays, movies, such books as D. H. Lawrence's *Lady Chatterley's Lover* and John Cleland's *Fanny Hill*, and decisions on libel and invasions of privacy. Blacklisting in the broadcasting and motion picture industries; religious freedom, as seen in the English free-thought movement, in the Tennessee "monkey trial," and in the Catholic Church's opposition to the movie *The Miracle*; efforts of pressure groups to prevent the sale of books or to remove objec-

Freedom of the Press: "A Relative Thing"

By Dean Rebuffoni

There are few topics of conversation more popular today than that of "freedom of the press." Charges of a "credibility gap," of government-imposed censorship on newspapers and television networks, and the old one of "you never know half of what really goes on" are leveled daily across the nation. While the charges usually focus on a particular individual or event, they are often gathered under one common heading: freedom of the press.

Does real freedom of the press exist today? Has it ever existed? If there are restrictions on the communications media, who imposes them? Such questions have been answered in books and magazines, on radio and television, and in public lectures. But they are still being asked—perhaps more in 1968 than ever before, and by more people.

One SIU educator interested in this subject is Howard R. Long, chairman of the Department of Journalism. With forty years background in journalism in a variety of positions ranging from a Missouri newspaper publisher to the guest editorship of the China Post in Taipei, Taiwan, he is well acquainted with the subject. For Journalism Week, 1968, Long was asked to comment informally on the subject of "freedom of the press." His comments:

I always recall, whenever the subject of "freedom of the press" is mentioned, a speech often given by a noted journalism educator and former colleague of mine, the late Dean Frank Luther Mott. Frequently he was called upon to give a lecture entitled "Freedom of the Press," and he had a standard procedure on such occasions to say "Ladies and gentlemen, I've been

called upon to give a speech on "Freedom of the Press," since there is no such thing, I have no speech to make, and I will sit down."

Actually, freedom of the press is a relative thing. This is the real point. Absolute freedom of this sort does not exist, and never has. We are all members of a social order—even those "flower children" who have elected to drop out—and as long as we are members of a social order, then we are subject to that order's disciplines. The formal laws we lack—or don't lack, as the case may be—are simply a means of structuring the attitudes and values of the people who make up the social system. The people of the press are no exception to this.

The only real justification for being concerned with press freedom is in the terms of the public interest. A publisher can, of course, point to the 1st and 14th amendments of the Constitution and say that these guarantee him the right to publish a newspaper. This is fine and true, but unless he publishes his newspaper in the public interest then, in my opinion, he is a fraud, an imposter, and is imposing upon the public.

At the time we adopted the Constitution, the only real threat to the freedom to publish was from government. English history is full of attempts on the part of government to restrict press freedoms. The founding fathers of our nation were determined to be free of these restrictions, but this was truly impossible—and became increasingly so over the years. We have never really been free of governmental regulations on the press, as the laws passed by the Federal government in 1798, and the censorship laws evoked during the Civil War would indicate.

Nevertheless, our earliest concern with freedom of the press was

primarily that of freedom from governmental restraint. Later, we discovered that we had another problem: the unwillingness of government officials to make available information on government activities which were really the public's business. This problem still extends all the way from Washington, D.C. to the smallest drainage district in the U.S.A. For some reason, public officials love to work "in the dark," even if they are holding and using the public's money.

The press of the U.S.A. has been very much concerned with access to information and with the avoidance of governmental censorship. Recently the press has also been concerned with the actions of the legal profession to restrain intemperate reporting of criminal cases in the hope of creating an environment more conducive to fair trial. From my point of view, the most important consideration is the right of the individual to a fair trial. While I like to feel that I, as well as any other American, am free to publish anything I wish in my newspaper, I also know that I have responsibilities and that I should not go too far into the courtroom to get material for publication.

Some newspaper people see a "conspiracy" on the part of the bar associations to regulate the courts, but I do not believe this at all. I think our tradition of a strong judiciary with full authority in the courtroom in the hands of the presiding judge is too well established for any such "conspiracy" to exist.

If there is any imposition in such matters, then I believe it comes from the side of the press, which presumes to tell the judge how to conduct affairs in his own courtroom.

I am not alone in saying that the most significant censorship in the U.S.A. today is that exerted by the

proprietors of the communications media: the publishers of newspapers and magazines, the owners of radio-television networks, and the owners of local radio-television stations. I would even go so far as to include the owners of our wire services in this. There are innumerable cases on record of material which should have been published in the public interest remaining unpublished because it serves the interests of strong economic groups not to publish. For every instance of a federal official withholding information, I am sure that there must be a dozen instances on the part of various pressure groups in keeping information from the eyes and ears of the public.

By "pressure groups" I mean not only the large industrial corporations and trade associations, but also professional groups, labor unions, so-called "patriotic" organizations, and some very well-meaning people who have banded together to support a particular cause. All these think they are serving the public best by not disclosing information which the public actually has a definite right to know.

I don't blame any particular segment of society for the type of censorship we have today. One has only, for example, to sit at an editor's desk in a comparatively small newspaper to encounter many kinds of pressures—including actual threats—not to publish certain information.

In fact, it is almost impossible today for a newspaper editor or reporter to go "right down the middle" on any issue: he has pressures from the right and the left to do otherwise. It seems that the real badge of honor for an editor or a reporter today comes to him when both sides are unhappy with his stance on a particular news story.



Where Angels Fear to Tread

Daily Egyptian Book Section

Challenge and Question: Unanswerables

The New Mass Media Challenge to a Free Society. Gilbert Seldes, (Washington: Public Affairs Press, 1968), 100 pp., \$2.50 paper.

This volume is a reprint of a 1961 version of a 1957 publication designed to be a study guide for adults who wished to examine the mass media. While the emphasis is directed toward the effects of television, one might question how "new" television is, and certainly radio, movies, and the newspaper are "old" in comparison with the bulk of today's population.

The questions posed by this volume are just as unanswerable today as when they were first formulated, however many years ago it was that someone might have asked (possibly about the penny press) "Do the mass media operate in such a way as to encourage conformity and dependence?" The answer still remains, who knows? Conformity to what? Dependence upon what? Is there more conformity in behavior today than there was in the small isolated community of 100 years ago? In what kinds of behavior? Is the conformity as rigidly enforced or is it more volun-

past 11 years since the volume was first published no one has managed to measure degrees of conformity behavior with which we can compare future conformity behavior. Indeed, precisely what is meant by conformity is not clearly specified. Who conforms most, people in an industrial society or people in a primitive society? Argument on the issue is little more than intellectual exercise. Opinions are diverse, and characteristically, empirical data are not necessary for opinion formation. Data, of course, might spoil the argument by indi-

cating one or more positions are untenable.

One other equally unanswerable question is "What is the social responsibility of the managers of the new mass media?" Worse yet, there appears to be little effort made to rephrase the question or ask a new question that might be subject to answer. Eleven years after Seldes restated the question we are still in no position to say what the social responsibility of the media managers is or should be. Indeed, who is to make the judgment? A theory of social responsibility

exists, but it is virtually useless in explaining how the mass media operates today. It is a nice theory, but it must be applied to something other than today's mass media before it has either explanatory or predictive value.

These are just two of the unanswerable questions Seldes presents. However, unanswerable questions can provide entertainment value just as much as the cartoons some media critics condemn so vigorously. In that sense, the volume may have been worth reprinting.

The Presidential Candidate in City Hall

Lindsay's Campaign, by Oliver Pilat. Boston: Beacon Press, 1968. 337 pp. \$5.95.

The contribution of this book to the literature of American politics may well rest with the outcome of the author's opening sentence:

"Thursday, May 13, 1965—John Lindsay began running today for president by way of New York's City Hall."

If Lindsay does achieve this pinnacle of politics, historians will one day read this book about Lindsay's successful campaign for the mayoralty. A rough parallel would be a contemporary book about Theodore Roosevelt's early career as police commissioner in New York City.

Otherwise, the book is a report

of the campaign by a long-time New York newspaperman hired to work for the Lindsay organization. The book captures much of the flavor of Lindsay's style, and news photographs are a welcome addition.

Of particular interest is a page (93) of reporting of Lindsay's views—in 1965—of Vietnam. They were expressed at about the time when the first sizeable American units were being committed.

"During our street tour today Lindsay was asked twice what to do about the war in Vietnam. Once he replied, 'Negotiate,' and the other time: 'Get out if we can...the Johnson Administration was myopic on foreign policy and particularly on Far Eastern foreign policy.' He quoted warnings of Churchill, Eisen-

hower, and MacArthur against getting involved in a land war in Vietnam...The trouble with escalation in this part of the world is that you can never level off. Each time you

Reviewed by John M. Matheson

try to do so you land in the position you were before escalation."

Prophetic words, in 1965. The book is valuable for those interested in political campaigns, and for Lindsay watchers interested in keeping tabs on this possible comer within the Republican party.

Reviewed by L. Erwin Atwood

tary today? Is deviation less possible today just because people from coast to coast may be exposed to the same media content?

Apparently there is little real concern for the issue. During the

A Short Period in the Long Life of Creative Independence

The Dial, 1912-1920: Years of Transition, by Nicholas Joost. (Barre, Mass.: Barre Publishers, 1968), 100 pp., \$8.50.

One observes the popular arts as the product of the search for the least common denominator as conducted by owners of printing presses and other communications devices hired by manufacturers to expedite the movement of consumer goods.

Once achieved the formula was found to be deficient in commercial value, as demonstrated by the decline and demise of periodicals and programs designed to appeal to random audiences, rather than to selected audiences. Mass communicators who survive have done so by elevating their appeal to the Upper Slobovian appetite of the American middle class—the largest number

readers, listeners and viewers under the spell of the manipulators? Where is the creative thinker of integrity to find a vehicle for his output?

If the past, as revealed through history, offers solutions to problems that are current, the intensive investigations of Nicholas Joost into the impact of that little magazine of criticism known as *The Dial* are of considerable value.

Professor Joost's current book, which treats in detail with a short period of that publication's rather long life follows a previous volume published in 1964 by the Southern Illinois University Press under the title, *Schofield Thayer and The Dial: An Illustrated History*. Because Professor Joost, a member of the humanities staff on our university's Edwardsville campus, treats his subject minutely and definitively the serious reader will find it necessary to give his attention to both volumes.

The new work, as well as the old, is a treasure for the specialist who savors every nugget from the mother lode of twentieth century American literature. For the student of the communication process this minutiae falls into a broader explanation of the manner in which obscure people of creative talent, while denied access to the pages of more widely circulated publications, still may set the cultural tone for years to come through a medium designed specifically for the perceptive and the articulate.

Reading about *The Dial* certainly whets one's appetite for a truly critical journal free of commercialization and independent of the propagandist.

Reviewed by Howard R. Long

who spend the most. While these adjustments to merchandising pressures are helping to elevate popular taste from the level of the carnival doll to the level of carnival glass, it is a problem of our times to find in the commercial press, or on the air, anything that resembles an idea or an aesthetic experience.

Where, then, is the salvation of that few who refuse to join, on a participating basis, that mob of



Nicholas Joost

Weighing Yardsticks Of Consumer Demand

Advertising and Competition, by Jules Backman. New York: New York University Press, 1967. \$5. 239 pp.

In 1942 Harvard professor Neil Borden's monumental (988 pages) *Economic Effects of Advertising* was published. It has taken 25 years for another book-length treatment of advertising's economic aspects to appear.

Dr. Jules Backman, economics professor at New York University, was commissioned by the Association of National Advertisers to study and report on the relationships between advertising and competition. The result of his eight-month analysis is a highly literate, well-documented defense of advertising.

Professor Backman sets forth in detail the case of the advertising critic, then point-by-point shatters the case with convincing argument and documentation. This is not to say his (nor advertising's) case is without imperfection. However, says Backman, the often blanket indictment of advertising by economists and others is even less justified.

Subjects treated in the volume include yardsticks of so-called perfect competition, factors influencing consumer demand, trends in advertising expenditures, factors contributing to economic concentration, changes in media shares of the advertising dollar, and factors determining prices and pricing policies. Numerous consumer goods industries are discussed, including automobiles, beer, drugs, meat, cigarettes, soft drinks, breakfast foods, grocery products, and toiletries.

Backman deals extensively with brand switching and the fragility of market shares. One of his major

points is that advertising does not operate in a vacuum. No market share is inviolate simply because of heavy advertising support. Consumers change tastes. They shift their purchasing in response to such factors as price differentials, more effective advertising, product dissatisfaction, health scares and a desire to experiment.

To the charge that advertising makes people buy things they don't want, Backman points out the failure of Ford to win acceptance of the Edsel. More than \$18 million was spent on advertising for the Edsel, and people went to see it, but few

Reviewed by Dennis Schick

bought the ill-fated car. Only two years ago, Campbell Soup, despite its leadership in wet soups, could not win public acceptance of its "Red Kettle" dry soup mixes and dropped the line after spending \$10 million in advertising.

To the charge that advertising is wasteful, Backman concedes that in a narrow sense, duplication and waste is unavoidable in a competitive economy. But, he asks, waste as compared with what? Advertising is one of several marketing alternatives, and businessmen are hardly going to seek the high-cost alternative. Backman argues that avoiding advertising could be even more wasteful.

The book may be challenged in that it contains little that is new. The study largely is a review of the work of others. But herein lies its value and strength. Backman has scoured the literature for all possible argu-



From the dustjacket

ments and viewpoints, both pro and con. He quotes widely (331 footnotes) and presents supporting data in 34 tables, 30 charts, and five appendices.

Dr. Backman's analysis is of such importance that the ANA, supported by contributions from throughout the

advertising industry, has widely distributed the book free of charge to government officials, businessmen, and educators. It is a necessary addition to the library of any who would better understand advertising, a pervasive institution in our society.

Reflections of a Liberal

Love Affair With the Law, by Morris L. Ernst: The Macmillan Company, New York, 1968; 174 pps. \$5.95.

Morris L. Ernst is wise, urbane, and frequently witty. For more than half a century he has served his first love—the law—with devotion and distinction. As the title suggests, this book reflects the pleasant memories of his long service to a jealous mistress, and to his countrymen. It is also the story of his long and continuing fight for the cause of liberalism in this country. He has always gloried in the role of champion of the underdog, and even those who, in his own phrase, "are caught in disreputable poses."

Mr. Ernst is a philosopher and writer, as well as a respected member of the bar. This is his thirteenth book and he has co-authored thirteen others, ranging in subject matter from the freedom of the press to American sexual behavior.

One of his best known books is *The First Freedom*, a study of the economics of the news media. It is singularly appropriate that this work has been updated by Dr. Bryce Rucker of SIU's Department of Journalism and that both the new edition of *The First Freedom* and Mr. Ernst's latest book are being published this month.

The dangers of monopoly in mass communications, which Mr. Ernst called attention to in 1940, have in-

creased rather than diminished since that time. Ernst points out that today "fewer than two score cities in this country have competing daily newspaper ownerships, and in a frightening number of areas the only daily newspaper owns the only radio station." If monopolization of the channels of communication continues at the present rate, he warns,

Reviewed by Charles C. Clayton

"the First Amendment may well have to be reappraised."

Mr. Ernst's views on other aspect of the freedom guaranteed by the First Amendment are challenging. He sees danger in the trend to immunize the news media from all libel actions based on statements about public officials and in lowering the restraint on the invasion of privacy. Then he asks the provocative question: "How many people really want a world with unlimited freedom of expression?"

This book is subtitled "A Legal Sampler." In one sense it is autobiographical, but it is also a sampling of ideas rather than the chronicle of a notable career. There are interesting sidelights on his successful defense of "Ulysses," which was a landmark in the fight against censorship, his crusade against the birth control laws, and his tilts with the big corporations.

In view of the current turmoil over civil rights, Ernst's observations on the problems of the Negro are significant. He suggests that now that the advances of integration have brought many Negroes into "the beauties and cruelties of America's Just Society, maybe the real Negro problem is only now arriving. When he can no longer blame his every defeat on the color of his skin he will have to look inward for the first time and blame himself for some of his disappointments. He will become a part of our Just Society, cruel but righteous, tough but wonderful."

Woven into Ernst's "sampling" are fascinating glimpses of members of the bar, Justice Louis Brandeis, Samuel Untermyer, John W. Davis, Clarence Darrow and Judge Learned Hand, as well as such public figures as President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York and Heywood Broun. Mr. Ernst was the legal advisor of newsmen in the organization of the American Newspaper Guild and the defender of the philosophy laid down in Watson vs. the Associated Press, which upheld the Wagner Act and made possible the recognition of the Guild.

In his opening chapter, Ernst makes it clear that he is not a lawyer who is willing to "kiss and tell," and the only person he is exposing is himself. He detests "the ungallant gents who accept the secrets of clients and then

sneak without permission," and he adds: "The men who write them are encouraged by the cowardice of the establishment that runs the bar."

This rather brief book is one to be savored slowly. Ernst is ruthless in pointing out the bar's shortcomings. For example, he chides the bar for clinging to legal vernacular calculated to confuse rather than enlighten, and he is critical of the big corporation law firms, more interested in their clients than in people.

Our Reviewers

Reviewers for the special Journalism Week Edition are members of the Department of Journalism.

Howard R. Long is chairman of the Department of Journalism and editor of "Grassroots Editor," bi-monthly journal for editorial writers, and has long crusaded for liberty of the press.

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The Greatest Myth About Journalism

By Nat Hentoff

On March 17, the Public Broadcast Laboratory (shown on Channel 13 here) presented a carefully prepared incisive analysis of the press. A rare event on television, and an important one; but I have seen no mention of the program in any of the New York dailies. I think Jack Gould, being the most conscientious and influential of the television reviewers, is particularly at fault for having ignored the story since the press is so seldom criticized on television and because this was so well done.

PBL's focus was on coverage of the Washington demonstration by the Jeannette Rankin Brigade on January 15. First PBL covered the story itself at considerable length and then contrasted accounts by the Times, the Washington Post, UPI, and the Huntley-Brinkley report on NBC-TV. As Variety noted (March 20): "Only the Washington papers survived PBL's critique unscathed. PBL uncovered a serious factual error in NBC's account, errors of omission in the Times story, and ill-fitting prose in the UPI dispatch, which described the demonstration's 87-year-old leader as 'dowager-queen of the hippies.'"

David Brinkley thought the story worth only 52 seconds, and this was his script: "She's now 87, retired from Congress, but today in Washington she led a group of 5,000 women in a peace march around the U.S. Capitol, and so it was clear that, had she been in Congress and had the chance, she would have voted against the U.S. entering the Vietnam war. Nobody, not even a former member of Congress, is allowed to demonstrate on the grounds of the U.S. Capitol, so Miss Rankin's legions marched from the railroad station, about a half-mile away, to a park near the Capitol and had a peace rally there. She's asking for votes against every politician who supports the war. After the speech and some singing, Miss Rankin went over to see her Senator, Mike Mansfield, who is highly sympathetic, and presented him a petition asking that the new Congress make ending the war its first business."

PBL prepared its own 52-second script. Read it, and then look back: "Jeannette Rankin, the 87-year-old former Congress-woman who voted against entering both world wars, led 3,000 women to Washington today. They came, the Jeannette Rankin Brigade, to petition Congress as it reconvened. The women were veteran peace marchers and new recruits, mostly from religious and civic organizations. Their demands were: 1) that Congress prepare for immediate withdrawal from Vietnam, and 2) that it turn to urban and racial problems at home. The women wanted to march to the Capitol, but police said no, although others had paraded there, so they walked instead to a park 300 yards away while Miss Rankin went into the Capitol. Later, they assembled at a hotel; some younger, radical women protested the Brigade's failure to defy the ban, but most women seemed to agree with Miss Rankin that they should use political means to change national policy."

Of its own 52-second script, PBL id on the air: "Still not very good,

but it does prove that you can fit more information into a limited time—even 52-seconds—if you have the information. Lacking it, your story will show, in the case of a demonstration, just the ritual, or it may be inaccurate, distorted. It was lack of information that led NBC to state as fact that nobody, not even a former member of Congress, is allowed to demonstrate on the grounds of the U.S. Capitol."

PBL's analysis also explored attitudes toward news coverage by editors, reporters, and other news executives. Said Roger Tatarian, editor and vice-president of UPI: "... I think our job is, as someone has put it, simply holding up a mirror on the world." Said Clifton Daniel, managing editor of the New York Times: "... the newspapers—this one included—hold up a mirror to the world."

But Bill Moyers, publisher of Newsday, disagreed: "For a long time, there's been a myth about journalism, a myth shared by people who read us and view us, and a myth shared by those of us who are in the profession. That myth has been that newspapers are sort of, simply, mirrors of the world... that we simply reflect what is happening."

"This, I think," Moyers continued, "is sheer nonsense, because all the lessons I've learned, in government and journalism, is that the greatest myth about journalism is objectivity. ... There really is no such thing, in journalism, as an innocent bystander. If a man is a bystander, he isn't innocent, and to really understand what's going on so that he can make sense to the reader, he has to be part of it and see it as a participant and record what he feels. You do not have to accept it, if you're the reader; you do not have to subscribe to it, but you do have to get a feeling that here's a man trying to do his best to tell you, another man, what he has seen and felt about something that has happened, and this will open the creative processes of journalism in a way that writing the five W's of the traditional newslead will never do."

For example, Norman Mailer's "The Armies of the Night,"

PBL, reacting to Clifton Daniel and Tatarian, among others, observed: "... the comments of the journalists we've heard... explain why most of the news media didn't get at the real significance of such matters as a ban on the women's assembling at the Capitol steps, or the refusal of Congressional leaders to meet the demonstrators outside, or Senate Majority Leader Mansfield's interesting declaration that it is a waste of time for demonstrators to come to Washington. And the media, with some exceptions, treated the women as a crowd, rather than as individuals with their own disagreements, views, and information about all sorts of things taking place in their own communities."

The members of the media failed, in part, because they thought they were being "objective." They failed in larger part, because as Bill Moyers said, "We look at something that's happening in the way that we're accustomed to looking at it." And some of the reporters and editors were also just plain careless and lazy.

Arthur Alpert was the man responsible for this PBL examination

of how we—journalists, editors, readers, viewers—become accustomed to looking at certain phenomena without really seeing what's actually going on. I hope PBL doesn't stop with this one-shot criticism of the press and television news. That kind of reporting on reporting ought to be a fairly regular part of PBL's Sunday evenings.

An informed citizenry, the secular catechism has it, is the best insurance against tyranny. But how informed and how competent are those—especially in the mass media—who inform us?

"I was on one Midwest campus recently," Moyers said, "and a student said to me... 'Mr. Moyers, you have served in both government and journalism. It is doubly hard, therefore, to believe what you have to say.'"

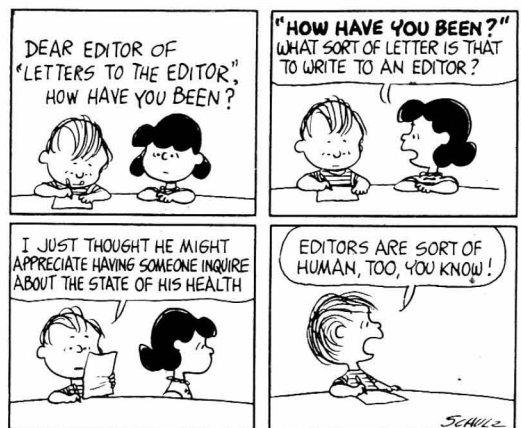
The press section of Time magazine, for example, gave four predictably supercilious paragraphs to Liberation News Service (March 22). Ignored was the fact that LNS exists because there are publications like Time. At last count, LNS has 385 subscribers—underground and college newspapers, political journals, overground papers. An office has been opened in Oxford, England,

from which LNS dispatches and features are sent to Europe in French, German and Italian. In turn, news and interpretation are coming back from European sources.

LNS will now accept individual subscribers. For \$10 a quarter, you'll get at least three mailings—about 100 pages a week. It's not all first-rate, but much of it you're not likely to see elsewhere, and nearly all of it is written, to quote Moyers again, by the kind of reporter and analyst who is part of each story, sees it as a participant, and records what he feels. Liberation News Service is at 3 Thomas Circle, Washington, D. C. 20005.

But then there's another dimension of writing fiction as history. When it works, the shock of recognition is like no other. For example, I've read books about Robert Kennedy; I've talked to people who know him; and his presence, especially now, is pervasive. But the most illuminating writing about him I've seen is a short story by Donald Barthelme, "Robert Kennedy Saved from Drowning," part of a new Barthelme collection, "Unspeakable Practices, Unnatural Acts" (Farrar, Straus and Giroux). Not journalism, not fact, but essence. And maybe it isn't "about" Kennedy at all.

Reprinted from the Village Voice



(Courtesy The Unsinkable Charlie Brown, by Charles M. Schulz. New York, Chicago, San Francisco: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1966.)

Myths and Realities of Freedom of Information

By Paul Fisher

Director of the Freedom of Information Center at the University of Missouri.

Prepared for Delivery at the Journalism Week Banquet

I have in mind to commission a pair of murals for the Freedom of Information Center. One would depict the people hungry for news of government, pale and wane for lack of it, and in the vanguard of this sorrowful sight would be a rank of reporters battering a door behind which tight-lipped bureaucrats huddle and whisper, their talons clutching the records of the public's business.

My other mural would present the people contentedly escouped before television sets while reporters, fingers punched in their ears, are threatened with suffocation in the city room as records and news releases are rained on them by public servants who hover and babble over people and reporters.

For when we have visitors in the Center—a collation of people, files, and past publications—we lack for conversation pieces and these, I think, the murals might make. A single title would do; say, Myths and Realities of Information. Every visitor would make his own reading quite as I do this evening.

The American people, are, of course, not starved for information. They are, indeed, bloated with it. They seek ways to escape the glut of it and do so notably through TV entertainment now said to enthrall the bread winner some 40 hours weekly. Of course, some news of government slips through to the distress of the likes of the irate citizen who wrote a letter to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch condemning the practice of flashing local election returns at the bottom of the screen. He said, "When I get home from work, I want to eat and watch my shows. I don't want that junk."

This winter the Public Broadcast Laboratory has with the grace of Ford Foundation millions given the people information commercial broadcasting cannot give. The PBL's Sunday night shows are piling before the screens somewhere between one and two per cent of the audience and the ratings, now that the fine flush of novelty has worn off, are trending down. A newspaper planned for New York City has discerned a lesson in all this. To free the public from information, governmental and otherwise, it will not print news.

Occasions do occur, relatively rarely, when the people want information from government. The last time my community demanded such was about five years ago. The library board had, to no one's apparent displeasure, been meeting secretly. Talk got around, as I recall, that a highly conservative minority was attempting to weight shelling with titles approved by the John Birch Society. The matter was thoroughly aired and led to a realignment on the board when the next appointments were made. So far as I know, the business of the library board has since sunk out of sight again. It may be, of course, that it has done no business worth reporting.

We don't have much spectacular crime in Columbia, but odds are the community will be touched sometime and should the community then demand to know, it will be told even though the Reardon report be law for Missouri. For when public fear, anger, and anxiety are inflamed, be this by the death of a President in Dallas or the deaths of eight student nurses in Chicago, the public servant will make his answers as fast as

possible. Breaking all the rules and all the canons, a district attorney in Dallas and a police superintendent in Chicago within minutes of capture of suspects said, "We have the man."

I make it that maybe five percent of the news we have for government is attributable to public pressure but for which we would never have it. Or maybe 10 percent. Somewhere between very little to not very much.

I admit I'm hung up on that part of the mural where the people adulate TV.

It does not take public pressure to render public servants talkative and cooperate in the release of records. Our bureaucrats are, in fact, terrific sources of information. Congress, for example, is a sieve through which information pours. I estimate that something like 80 percent of all information we have of government we have because people in government want us to have it, because disclosure advances the public man's career, his mission, his objectives. I'll accept 60 percent, 70 percent—any percentage around or in between those figures—so long as clear credit for most news of government goes to public servants. I still have a fondness for 80 percent myself—but they are all comfortable, round numbers.

Understand, the reporter does not have to call. The public man will call him, the President seeking a national consensus, the city manager seeking to condition taxpayers for a tax hike, the official seeking reelection.

Surely there has never been a nation better informed than this one about what its government does.



Paul Fisher

Foreigners marvel at the openness—the sometimes brutality—of our information practices. Alan O'Brien, columnist for the New Statesman, calls America

"...the floodlit continent. Eventually, the books are always open to audit, the documents leaked to the press, the unspeakable spoken to an audience of gossips..."

"Nor is there any 50-year rule in American government, putting off the revelation of state secrets until not only the actors but the spectators to any official drama are safely dead: 50 weeks is nearer the average of the timegap between the first performing of a dreadful deed and publication of the maneuvers which preceded it."

Political headline hunters, ax grinders, blabbermouths, and dedicated public servants do not totally account for the flood of news of government. I make it that some 15 percent comes to us despite, if not in open disregard, of the wishes of public servants. Well, maybe 25 percent, going whole-hog, 35 percent—you name it and I'll agree so long as you credit the people for a little piece of the information action and their public servants for the biggest piece of all.

Reporters do jar loose new of go-

vernment, and when they do it is the choicest news. What comes immediately to mind is the reporting of Clark Mollenhoff on the TFX aircraft (now the F-111) controversy and, more recently, the Ramparts' initial exposure of infiltration by the CIA of various communications enterprises and associations. Reporters get such news by quoting laws of access, but not very often, I think. They get it because the man with the information values the reporter's friendship and/or trusts his discretion. Some get it because they represent papers and stations that command respect, that have editorial clout. They get it mostly by traditional methods, by digging, by harrying, by refusing to be put off. And every so often we have an expose, a scoop. But it is not so often any more that we expect these from our news reporters.

Why? I think the reason is primarily economic. The degree of public interest in news of government does not justify the expense of its gathering. In any event, men who pay news-gathering bills sometimes point out that government has grown so levitation that coverage of its defies the best funded efforts.

I recall a weekly-small daily publishers panel on access to school board meetings. The subject they were to have discussed was how to get these meetings open to the public. Well, that wasn't the problem for these publishers. The meetings were open; at least, no one had told the publishers otherwise. Trouble was the boards met at night. Reporters were not available. Anyway, all the boards were friendly to the papers and the secretary or a member could be depended on to phone in the information the next day.

The press in its oft-proclaimed role of watchdog of the public interest comes out a rather lazy dog here. However, for the dog's keeper, the economies are apparent.

In Washington the friendly secretary or board member is replaced by echelons of public information officers who daily deposit basketfuls of news releases on the doorsteps of reporters. I don't know this from experience, only from multitudinous inweavings in speech and article against information by hand-out, the paper curtain of Washington.

Assume the news managers, the credibility gap creators, or what have you, ceased their ministrations to the press. What would happen on the day the hand-outs ceased?

Wire service payrolls might swell greatly. The largest staff maintained by any paper in Washington, that of the N.Y. Times, which certainly does not claim to cover Washington now, might on that day the hand-outs stopped have to be increased.

Or, would these increased costs be accepted? Or would we get along with less news from Washington? Who would protest? Not many, I think, not many at all, not on the record. Remember the man and his TV.

Economies in news gathering inevitably benefit the public servant who has information the law says should be released but which, for one reason or another, he does not want to release. He can play a cat and mouse game with the reporter, wear his patience and shoe leather, all the while eating up his time and the publisher's money. Not and the publisher's money. Not infrequently the point is reached where, if ever the information is to be forthcoming, a lawyer must be retained. And that is a most uneconomical practice.

The Freedom of Information Center periodically tests laws designed to open records and meetings. Assessors' lists are open to inspection under the terms of the Mis-

souri open records statute. One of our graduate assistants went down to the court house to look at these lists and caused quite a stir. The prosecuting attorney sent over an associate who went into conference with the assessor. Some time later the assessor sallied forth to ask the assistant if he was a citizen of Missouri. It happened he wasn't. The assessor then said he was sorry, but the law said records were open only to citizens of the state. The assistant replied the Center would be able to have a citizen of the state visit him in a few minutes. No need, said the assessor, for he was going to be busy, here making reference to another section of the statute that states inspection is to be "at the convenience" of the record keeper. Well, when would be a convenient time? Well, he couldn't say. He was going to be out in the county assessing for quite a time. More time than the Center had to play his game.

A few months ago the Center sought to discover how the recently enacted Federal Records Law was working. The director of the Center's Washington office asked the Defense Department for a copy of a letter in which an Army official invited liquor industry lobbyists to contribute a few hundred bottles to a military social affair. The information sought couldn't have been less important which, in part, was why the request was made for if most obviously did not fall under any of the numerous exceptions to release of information the law allows. In the end, the letter was not released because it would, the official said, "not serve any useful purpose." The law we were testing allows for judicial review of denials, so our next step would have been to hire a lawyer, a step we did not take for the Center respects economy as much as any news business.

This situation disturbs some very little, if at all. It does not disturb Robert Manning who has served as an important information officer in Washington and who is now editor of the Atlantic Monthly. Noting the cries of alarm of freedom of information that arise from professional journalism organizations, Mr. Manning goes on to say: "What impresses me more is the other side of the public information problems. History may show that 20th century man—and particularly 20th century American man—suffered not from too little information but from too much, not from his inability to find it, but from his inability to assimilate and use it. While we are the best-served information gatherers, most quantitatively and perhaps even best-informed nation in the world, we frequently find ourselves in a position of having to read more in order to be less certain of what it all means."

The situation disturbs those who are worried about news management, the credibility gap, the estrangement of the people from the process of government. Though no national leader has discredited in any way the findings of the Warren Commission, Gallup and Roper polls indicate that 6 of 10 Americans do not believe they have the whole story. Who's to believe when you can't believe the leaders? Who's to trust, when you can't trust those in whom all trust has been placed? Does the cat-and-mouse game, whatever its necessities to the assessor of a county or the President of a nation, go too far, sometimes too far?

Who's to say?

How much information is enough?

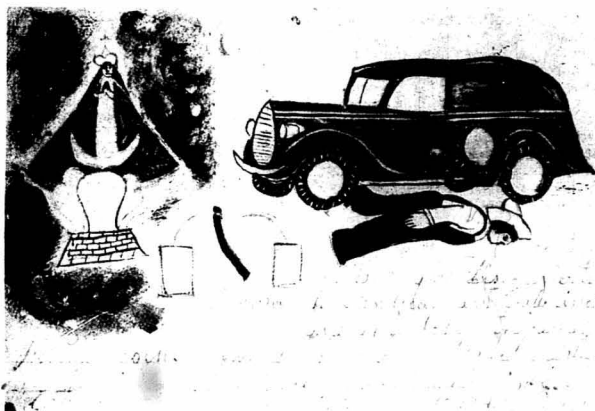
Conozca a su vecino

Retablos y Ex-Votos

"Retablo" es una palabra que se emplea con igual corrección para referirse a una colección de figuras o pinturas con los adornos o marcos moldeados o tallados que las acompañan y que se colocan detrás del altar de una iglesia, o bien simplemente para referirse a un arreglo de figuras que interpretan mediante los artes plásticos algún acontecimiento histórico o histórico-religioso. Los artistas populares en España, Portugal, Italia, y otros países europeos se han dedicado durante cuando menos mil años a esta forma artística, de manera que era de esperarse que también tuviera su desarrollo en la América Latina, como es el caso.

Entre los centros en que se ha formado una "escuela" de este arte popular tan extensamente perseguido son: Mecatepec en el Estado de México, Ayacucho en el Perú, y otros muchos en los otros países de habla española y portuguesa. Los temas más populares son el Nacimiento de Jesús, la Bendición de los Animales, los eventos en la vida de la Virgen María o de Jesucristo, o los actos o martirios de los santos patronos de los pueblos en que se elaboran los retablos.

En la fabricación de los retablos



Transcripción corregida de las letras del ex-voto:

"Milagro que hizo Nuestra Señora de San Juan a J. Catarino. Quedandose atropellado por un coche y quedando todo quebrado, imploró a esta divina Señora y quedó completamente sano y en acción de gracias dedicó este retablo. Ledn, Gto., 27 de enero de 1939."

se emplean varios materiales, pero la regla general es la que como en los artes populares comúnmente se utiliza: lo que esté a la mano. El material más común es el barro, pero la piedra, varias maderas, y otras muchas sustancias se usan.

En la zona de Ayacucho hay grandes yacimientos de jaboncillo (esteatita) denominando por los peruanos "piedra de Huamanga", por el antiguo nombre del lugar. Se tallan de esta piedra muchas figuritas de retablo, y resultan entre

las más atractivas y caras de los ejemplos de este arte. Allí también se emplean las papas cocidas (sancochadas) en una mezcla con polvo de piedra (talco) para modelar las figuras, las cuales después de endurecidas se pintan de colores brillantes y se varnizan de laca. Hay gran escasez de madera en toda la región andina, de manera que los cajones en que se colocan los retablos son por lo general de los más burdos, hechos de eucaliptos o de cualquier madera de caja de empaque que se pueda encontrar. No debido a esto, sin embargo, resultan feos los retablos y en recientes años éstos se han popularizado en los grandes almacenes de Nueva York, Chicago, Dallas, París, Londres y otras ciudades. Se utilizan en las casas de los ricos como adorno y traen un precio exagerado desde veinte, treinta a más de cien dólares, aunque el fabricante peruano seguramente no recibió más de unos centavos de dólar como pago de su trabajo, o en el caso de los de jaboncillo quizás unos diez dólares.

Distintos y de mucha gracia como ejemplos del arte popular son los retablos denominados más correctamente "ex-votos" porque se dibujan o pintan en un pedazo de madera o de hoja de lata en cumplimiento de un voto religioso hecho en trance de alguna desgracia. En la sencillez y fervor de la fe se encuentra el inspirado origen de estas obras. Las iglesias conservaban durante años los ex-votos y los donantes los visitaban con frecuencia para ver si seguían en su lugar. En años recientes ha entrado en boga la afición de coleccionarlos y se venden a altos precios a los "conocedores."

AGB

Interracial Love With a New Film Twist

By Phil Boroff

"Guess Who's Coming to Dinner?", as almost everyone knows, is about interracial love and marriage. It doesn't really offer any new answers to the problems involved, and it seems to avoid many tough, related problems. But the questions that it does ask receive an often eloquent and funny discussion. Although unshamedly on the soap-opera side, it is an extremely entertaining, deeply moving comedy-drama that should be seen. Without reaching for great philosophical significance or preaching any marked social fervor or biting insight, "Guess Who's Coming to Dinner?" lets the spectator look freshly at an important social issue through the humor and humanity of its characters.

The story covers less than half a day, from the arrival in, and the departure from San Francisco, of two young people who met and fell in love on a Hawaiian vacation. Katharine Houghton, a beautiful white girl, and Sidney Poitier, a handsome Negro doctor, intend to marry, and together they must announce their engagement to her parents and his.

Her parents are old-line, crusading, F.D.R., liberals (Dad Spencer Tracy is a newspaper publisher and Mom Katharine Hepburn runs an art gallery) who now find themselves faced with a true test of their beliefs: do they approve of their daughter marrying a Negro? His parents (Roy E. Glenn Jr. and Beah Richards) are also faced with this question when they come to dinner (hence, the title). Along the way, a salty old Catholic priest (Cecil Kellaway), the Negro maid (Isabelle Sanford), and assorted point-making lesser types all join in the dialogue (in both senses of the term). Among the lovers, the sets of parents, and the peripheral characters, many attitudes about interracial romance are brought out and explored.

The "would-you-want-your-daughter-to-marry-one?" theme is given a new twist in that the girl's liberal parents have taught her not to be prejudiced. The crisis is that of the liberal conscience—of liberal philosophy—suddenly confronted with the realities of an illiberal world.

In an attempt to make a film on an important social issue that would be geared to the largest possible audience, Producer-Director Stanley Kramer has, admittedly, made a comfortably old-fashioned movie, set in the plush milieu of Hollywood soundstage decor, and peopled with stereotyped characters. Writer William Rose offers comedy that ranges from drawing-room sophistication to sight gags, from bitter cynicism to telling irony. Humor finds its way into the touchiest moments to rip at the conventions of the black-white relationship. It is a "well-made" movie with little overt action and lots of words.

The character played by Poitier is a prime example of the movie's safety first, sugar coated approach. He is not simply a doctor but a doctor of world significance—a magna cum laude from Johns Hopkins, a Yale professor, assistant director of the World Health Organization, author of books and articles, and an all-round nice chap, in propaganda, this device is called "cardstacking". Although such an impeccable person could really exist, what would have happened if he had been, as one critic put it, "your average second-string tackle from Grambling College?" If often seems that problems are not really confronted, but only patronized.

It is also suggested, for example, that the young couple will live abroad for a time, so they apparently won't run into too many housing or schooling, busing or rioting problems. What would the story have been had it looked at interracial marriage in less extraordinary terms?



Guess Who: Houghton and Poitier.

On the plus side, however, it should be noted that this is one of the few times that a movie has treated a Negro as a whole man. In most films, Negroes seem to be merely symbols that come from nowhere; in this film, Poitier's character has a family, a professional background, likes, dislikes, humor, temper (his searing rebuttal to his father is one of the film's several high points), etc. This Negro is an individual, a particular human being—a reality rather than a representation.

To point out acting highlights is to cite the entire cast. This is the ninth teaming of Tracy and Miss Hepburn, and the last, unfortunately; Tracy died shortly after principal photography was completed. Tracy is superb; his final, personal speech on the transcending powers of love and the need for tolerance is very, very moving. Miss Hepburn is marvelous; she uses all her familiar stylish talents in a performance that was rewarded with this year's Best Actress Academy Award.

Poitier also gives a performance that cannot be faulted, and Miss Houghton (Miss Hepburn's niece in real life), making her film debut, is both an attractive and talented newcomer. All other performers are equally outstanding.

An acquaintance of mine who was an R.C. in a SU girls' dorm last year told me that one of her biggest complaints from parents was concern about daughters dating Negroes. I would like to recommend to those parents that they see "Guess Who's Coming to Dinner?" In the film, Tracy also says that there are 100 million people in the United States who are shocked, offended and appalled by interracial couples; they should see this film, too. "Guess Who's Coming to Dinner?" is, by no means, a definitive "social document" offering a final answer; it is an entertaining comedy-drama that explores a problem. Hopefully, viewers will get its "message"; it could well get many to listen and think who would otherwise not bother to do so.



Harlon Matthews

Award Presented Journalism Department Honors SIU Alumnus

Harlon W. Matthews, vice president and creative director for Bill Hudson and Associates, Inc., was honored Friday night as the SIU Journalism Alumnus of the Year.

The award was presented at the annual Journalism Dinner in the University Center Ballroom. Making the presentation was Howard R. Long, chairman of the Department of Journalism.

The award, one of the features of Journalism Week, is given to an SIU journalism alumnus who distinguishes

himself professionally. Winner last year was Warren D. (Rick) Talley, executive sports editor of the Rockford Morning Star and the Rockford Register-Republic.

Matthews, who received his degree in 1958 in journalism with a concentration in advertising, is a native of Bowling Green, Ky., but attended grade and high school in Herrin,

As a senior at SIU he won the "Selling St. Louis" campaign award from the Advertising Club of St. Louis and worked as a space salesman

for the Southern Illinoisan, Carbondale daily newspaper.

Before joining Bill Hudson and Associates, a Nashville based advertising and public relations firm, Matthews worked as advertising and sales promotion manager for the Kroger Co., grocery chain, in Carbondale and Ft. Wayne, Ind.; as an account executive for the Interstate Advertising Corp. in Indianapolis; and as account executive, radio and television producer for Buntin and Associates, Inc. in Nashville.

Golden Em Recipients

Four Illinois Editors Receive Awards

Four southern Illinois editors have been selected as Golden Em recipients and therefore are entered in the Department of Journalism's Hall of Fame.

Golden Em winners are selected each year during Journalism Week at SIU. The awards, sponsored jointly by the Journalism Department and the Southern Illinois Editorial Association, recognizes contributions made in community journalism.

Citations were given during the Journalism Banquet last night.

The four men honored are H. Clay Tate, editor of the Daily Pantagraph, Bloomington, Ill.; Verle V. Kramer, Gibson City (Ill.) Courier; and Robert and Thomas Bliss, Hillsboro and Montgomery County (Ill.) News.

Thomas Albert Bliss began his news career as a carrier at the age of seven. He now is the third generation Bliss to edit the Hillsboro and Montgomery County News, along with his brother. Bliss received his journalism degree from the University of Illinois. He then began work at \$15 a week in 1932 as advertising manager of the News. In 1951, he bought his father's interest in the paper and became publisher and co-editor.

He has a son, George, who is an SIU journalism graduate with a master's degree from Indiana University. Bliss also has a daughter, Lucia Anne, working on her master's degree at Illinois State. Robert R. Bliss, three years younger than his brother, George, also began as a carrier. He attended University of Illinois, "intermittently from 1930 to 1934," he said, deciding "to forsake a bachelor's degree and bachelorhood when Pat Weingand revealed she had a job paying \$12 weekly."

They have two daughters, Betsy and Nancy. Betsy is a feature writer for the Chicago Daily News and part-time instructor at Northwestern University. Nancy is a junior at Northwestern.

Bliss is president of the Montgomery County Red Cross chapter and the Hillsboro Country Club,

vice-president of Hillsboro Savings and Loan Association, and has served as a Chamber of Commerce director and on the Presbyterian church board. He is a past president of the Illinois Press Association.

Verle V. Kramer of the Gibson City Courier was honored for his community activities which had already earned him the 1962 Illinois Press Association Editor-of-the-Year Award.

He began a bond issue promotion for a new high school and sewage system, forced a local canning industry to rectify odors, opposed a library bond issue he thought too much a burden on taxpayers, and gave needed support to a hospital fund raising drive.

He was the first man to serve two years as president of the Chamber of Commerce. In that capacity he pushed membership to an all time high and promoted zoning ordinances, traffic safety measures and better conditions for teachers.

In 1962, he was named Citizen of the Year by the Chamber of Commerce.

He is director of the National Editorial Association and legislative chairman of the Illinois Press Association.

Kramer stated his policy as a community newspaper man as "letting it be known what our position likely would be in certain eventualities, rather than waiting for things to happen."

Kramer is married and has two sons, both graduates of University of Illinois who are now in journalism.

H. Clay Tate ended 40 years as a newspaperman when he retired as editor of the Daily Pantagraph, Bloomington. He had been editor of the Pantagraph for 22 years.

He began his career as a Jacksonville, Ill., correspondent for the Springfield State Register in 1927, while attending Illinois College. Previous to the job he attended college on a scholarship but lost it when, as editor of the student newspaper, he criticized administration policies.

After graduation he went to work

at the Register intending to save money for law school. He soon found journalism more interesting, he said.

He joined the Pantagraph in 1937.

His community interest led him to write "Building a Better Home town," published by Harper & Brothers. He helped organize the Central Illinois Community Betterment Program and the Better

Bloomington Committee in the 1940's. Such efforts changed the city to council-manager form of government.

In 1959, the Illinois Press Association named him Editor of the Year.

Tate is married to a former "Miss Springfield" with whom he says he was unable to terminate an interview as a young reporter.



H. Clay Tate



Verle Kramer



Robert Bliss



Thomas Bliss

WSIU (FM) to Broadcast Debate

Dow Chemical policies will be debated by a faculty member and a student of the University of Michigan, and a representative of the Dow Company during the Special of the Week at 8 p.m. Sunday on WSIU(FM).

Other programs:

1 p.m. Metropolitan Opera presents "Carmen," by Bizet.

Monday Film on WSIU-TV To Feature Story of Inventor

Henry Fonda and Loretta Young star in the Monday Film Classic, "The Story of Alexander Graham Bell," at 10 p.m. on WSIU-TV.

Other programs:

5 p.m. Feature Film: "I am a Doctor."

7:30 p.m. Public Broadcasting Laboratory.

9:30 p.m. N.E.T. Playhouse: "1984."

Alpha Kappa Psi Initiates Pledges

Alpha Kappa Psi, professional business fraternity, has selected 20 pledges following spring rush.

Initiated as members of the Chi pledge class are: John Haney, Bud Anderson, Bob Luscombe, Ron Schmitz, Martin Larson, Bob Donner, Sam Sullivan, Charles Kieffer, Jerry Meinhardt, Michael Dusik, Michael Maloney, John Bruder.

Jim Simonis, Rich Pioletto, John Norfleet, James Prohaska, Mike Reda, Pat Casey, Jeffery Glover and Larry Mitchell.

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5 p.m. What's New features in "The Cowboy's West," what cowboy would do if he was without his faithful horse.

7 p.m. Les Fleures, a series premiere, explores flower arranging.

8 p.m. Passport 8: True Adventure features, a "Baja Adventure."

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9:37 a.m. Law in the News: The 1968 gold rush.
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50 Area Newspapers Cited

Fifty southern Illinois newspapers received citations for excellence on Friday in the 1968 Better Newspapers Contest conducted by the Southern Illinois Editorial Association.

Winners in each of the divisions were as follows: Weeklies— 2,100 Circ. and Under

Best News Story: 1st—Grayville Mercury Independent; 2nd—Gallatin Democrat, Shawneetown; 3rd—Metamora Herald. Honorable Mention: Arcola Record-Herald; Auburn Citizen; Bridgeport Leader; Gallatin Democrat; Golconda Herald-Enterprise; Lebanon Advertiser; Mackinaw Valley News; Minier; Marissa Messenger; Trenton Sun.

Best Feature Story: 1st—Gallatin Democrat, Shawneetown; 2nd—Marissa Messenger; 3rd—Mendon Dispatch Times. Honorable Mention: Auburn Citizen, Greenfield Argus; Marissa Messenger; Mascoutah Herald.

Best Photography: 1st—Mackinaw Valley News (No 2nd or 3rd.) Honorable Mention: Calhoun Herald, Hardin; Grayville Mercury-Independent; Norris City News; Patoka Register; Stewardson Clipper.

Best Original Column: 1st—John Glanzer of the Trenton

Sun for "The Cracker Barrel;" 2nd—J.N. Vallow of the Kimmunity Express for "Zatso;" 3rd—Tom Comerford of the Martinsville Planet for "The Editor's Column." Honorable Mention: Dick Williams, Arcola Record-Herald, for "The Window;" Joe Michelich, Auburn Gazette, for "The Bystander;" Sharalee Baxter, Blandinsville Star-Gazette, for "Out of the Inkwell;" Jack Holmes, Villa Grove News, for "Sidewalk Flashes."

Best Editorial: 1st—Grayville Mercury-Independent 2nd—Auburn Citizen; 3rd—Mckinaw Valley News, Minier.

Weeklies—2,100 Circ. and Over

Best News Story: 1st—Sparta News Plaindealer; 2nd—Waterloo Republican; 3rd—Collinsville Herald. Honorable Mention: Carlyle Union-Banner; Gibson City Courier.

Best Feature Story: 1st—Highland News Leader; 2nd—Pike County Republican, Pittsfield; 3rd—Metropolis News. Honorable Mention: Highland News Leader; Pike County Republican; Vienna Times. Special Honorable Mention for photo feature with copy: Tom Butler of the Wood River Journal.

Best Photography: 1st—Collinsville Herald; 2nd—Wood River Journal; 3rd—Fairbury Blade. Honorable Mention: Carlyle Union-Banner; Gibson City Courier; Henry News-Republican; Sparta News Plaindealer; Waterloo Republican.

Best Original Column: 1st—Elnora Hamel of The Vandalia Leader for "This 'n That;" 2nd—Sam L. Smith of The Metropolis News for "Hey, Sam!;" 3rd—S. L. Shaw of the Petersburg Observer for "Some Observations."

Best Editorial: 1st—Collinsville Herald; 2nd—Sparta News-Plaindealer; 3rd—Granite City Press-Record. Honorable Mention: Gillespie Area News; O'Fallon Progress; Wood River Journal. Daily Newspapers

Best News Story: 1st—Alton Evening Telegraph; 2nd—Olney Daily Mail; 3rd—Alton Evening Telegraph. Honorable Mention: Alton Evening Telegraph; Edwardsville Intelligencer; Southern Illinoisan, Carbondale.

Best Feature Story: 1st—Southern Illinoisan; 2nd—Olney Daily Mail; 3rd—Carmi Times.

Best Photography: 1st—Olney Daily Mail; 2nd—Mt. Carmel Daily Republican-Reg-

Carmel Daily Republican-Register; 3rd—Southern Illinoisan, Carbondale. Honorable Mention: Lawrenceville Daily Record; Mt. Vernon Register-News.

Best Original Column: 1st—George Willhite of the Southern Illinoisan, Carbondale, for "From Where I Sit;" 2nd—John F. Hurlburt of the Mt. Carmel Daily Republican-Register for "Bits and Pieces;" 3rd—Joe Culver of the Cairo Evening Citizen for "Culver's Comments." Honorable Mention: Frank Dooling, Effingham Daily News, for "Crossroads Comments;" John Denson, Flora Daily News-Record, for "The Observations of Honest John;" Jerry Grotta, Southern Illinoisan, Herrin, for "From Where I Sit."

Best Editorial: 1st—Edwardsville Intelligencer; 2nd—Alton Evening Telegraph; 3rd—Southern Illinoisan.

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Trustees Name Sites on Campus

SIU Board of Trustees named the two new 17-story residence halls, other buildings and two roads on the Carbondale campus Friday.

The two high rise dorms, part of the University Park development, will be called Schneider Tower, in honor of the late William B. Schneider, and Mae Smith Tower, in honor of the late Mae Trovillion Smith. Both were members of the Department of English faculty.

The commons building at University Park to accommodate the two new dorms will be called Grinnell Hall, in honor of John Grinnell, retired SIU vice president.

The new Humanities and Social Sciences Building, to be built north of the University Center, will be called Faner Hall, in honor of the late Robert Faner, chairman of the Department of English.

The main campus loop road was named Lincoln Drive after Abraham Lincoln, and the loop road around Lake-on-the-Campus was named Douglas Drive, after Stephen A. Douglas. The campus road leading to Southern Hills will be called Logan Drive, after Civil War general John Logan of Murphysboro.

The office and classroom wing of the Arena was named Lingle Hall, for late SIU track coach Leland Lingle. Studio Theater in University School will be known as Cisne Theater, in memory of Willis Cisne, late principal of the SIU training school.

President Delyte W. Morris told Board chairman, Kenneth Davis of Harrisburg, a group wanting the General Classroom Building renamed would have to go to the committee.

The group, whose spokesman is student Dan Thomas,

wants the building named the Dr. Martin Luther King Hall. Thomas said Wednesday the group would appear at the Board meeting, but was not present.

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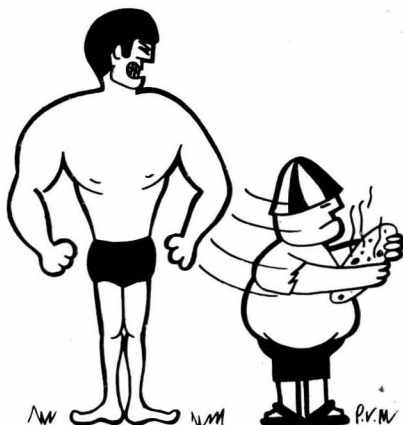
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Scholarships Granted

Journalism Awards Presented

Presentation of four scholarships from newspaper companies and a newly initiated International Scholarship Award highlighted the Journalism Awards Assembly Friday afternoon.

David Tracy, sophomore, won the \$400 cash award from the Minneapolis Star newspaper. Gary Blackburn, junior, was awarded \$500 cash from the Copley Newspaper Corp.

The Gannett Newspaper Corp. scholarship was given to Dean Rebuffoni, senior, while Inez Rencher was presented the St. Louis Globe Democrat Award.

John Durbin, a junior, received the International Scholarship Award. He will serve as a summer intern for the Pacific Stars and Stripes Newspaper in Tokyo, Japan.

The Charles Pierson Scholarship Award of the St. Louis Chapter of Sigma Delta Chi was presented to Don Mueller, a junior. John Epperheimer, a senior, was given the Sigma Delta Chi Award for the SIU Chapter.

The winner of the Southern Illinois Editorial Association Award was Michael DeDoncker, a junior. Alternates for the award were: Richard Brenner, a sophomore; and John Hanafin, a sophomore.

John and Margaret Epperheimer received the Pi Delta Epsilon Medals of Merit.

The Alpha Delta Sigma Award was given to Serine Hastings, a sophomore, while the Larry Mann Advertising

Award was presented to Marilyn Lee, a junior.

The Outstanding Service Key Award of Alpha Delta Sigma was presented to both Steve Templeton, a senior, and Dick Rush, a senior.

Wayne Markham was presented a \$100 cash award from the SIU Press Club as outstanding sophomore. Mary Lou Manning, a junior, was presented an identical cash award from the Theta Sigma Phi sorority.

Jackie Fancher, a junior, and Templeton were presented awards from the College Awards Program Advertising Club of St. Louis.

Staff members of the

Obelisk Yearbook who received service awards were: Shirley Rohr, sophomore; Marles Reichert, sophomore; Catherine Ashley, sophomore; Roland Holliday, sophomore; Dale Taylor, sophomore; and Mimi Sandefur and Blackburn.

Daily Egyptian recipients for outstanding laboratory work on the campus newspaper were Markham, Terry Peters, a sophomore, Mrs. Manning and Jo Ann Fischel, a junior. Back Half of the Building Awards for outstanding work on the Daily Egyptian were given to Ron Hustedde, a junior; and Andrew Lanum, a senior.



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Campus Activities

Pan American Festival Slates Lectures Today

MONDAY

Fifteenth Annual Pan American festival is presenting lectures on Latin American Theater in Morris Library Auditorium. The lectures are: "The Beginnings of Contemporary Drama in Brazil," 2 p.m.; "Crown of Shadows," as a drama, and the laboratory production, 4 p.m.; "Three Latin American Dramatists," 8 p.m., and "Aspects of Contemporary Latin American Drama," from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m.

On-Going Parent Orientation will be held 10 to 11:30 a.m. in Ballroom A, University Center.

Free School will meet from 7:30 to 11:30 p.m. in the University Center Ballrooms A, B and C.

The University School Gym is open for recreation from 4 to 10 p.m.

Room 17 of the University School will be open for weight lifting for male students from 2 to 10 p.m.

The Christian Science Workshop will have private interviews from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. in Room D, University Center.

The Activities Programming Board meetings are as follows: Special Events Committee, 6:30 to 7:30 p.m. in Room C; Recreation Committee, 7:30 to 8:30 p.m. Room C; Communication Services Committee, 6 to 7 p.m. Room D; Dance Committee, 7 to 8 p.m. Room D; and Educational Cultural Committee, 8 to 9 p.m. Room D, University Center.

The Southern Illinois Peace Committee will meet from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. in Room H, University Center and at 9 p.m. at the Student Christian Foundation.

The Regional Economic Technical Assistance Program will hold a luncheon meeting from noon to 3:30 p.m. in the University Center Lake Room.

There will be a Poetry Book Pre-Sale sponsored by Free School from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. in Room H, University Center.

Young Democrats will meet from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. in Room H, University Center.

University Bands of the Department of Music will meet from 7 to 9 p.m. in Shryock Auditorium.

A fine arts exhibit is scheduled from 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. in the Old Main Museum.

The Council for Exceptional Children will meet at 7:30 p.m. in the University School Studio Theater.

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Sphere-Tossing SIU Coed Is Former Women's Champ

By Barb Leebens

Throwing the shotput is just one of the many activities that keep SIU coed Bethel Stout occupied.

Miss Stout, 20, a sophomore majoring in physical education, held the high school women's record for a 38.9 foot heave in 1966 before the mark was bettered recently.

A PE teacher noticed that Miss Stout had a strong throwing arm and directed her to the junior high track coach. And accidentally, he tried her out on the shotput.

Miss Stout began competition in the ninth grade and continued in high school. Most of the work was done on her own since few girls were interested in that phase of the athletic program.

"I haven't progressed as far as I would have liked to, as I was going to throw the shotput 40 feet before I got out of high school," Miss Stout said. Raised in a family of four

girls, Miss Stout was born near Waterloo, Iowa, but moved to New Mexico when she was in fourth grade. Primarily, her interests center around all phases of sports, but she especially enjoys basketball.

According to Miss Stout the women's shotput in high school weighs eight pounds compared to 12 pounds for the high school boys. The weight changes to 16 pounds for the college men's shotput and to four kilo or about 10 pounds for college women.

Does she enjoy competing against men?

"I enjoy that very much, that is what makes athletic competition so exciting, knowing that there is someone better than you and that you can have a chance to compete against them," Miss Stout said. "I used to lift weights to build up my arm muscles in high school but I neither have the weights nor the time nowadays," Miss Stout added. Miss Stout use to dream of making the 1968 Olympics, but because of the lack of time to practice and restricted PE scheduling she probably won't reach her goal this year.

The discuss is one of her biggest interests now. Miss Stout only learned how to throw the discuss last year.

"I threw the discuss 111 feet at Illinois State last year which is not too good since the world record is about 150 feet, but I enjoy throwing it around," Miss Stout said. "Time is a very important

thing to me, there just isn't enough of it to do all that I want to do, but meanwhile I try to squeeze in everything I can," Miss Stout added.

Nero Won Olympics

Emperor Nero made athletic history by winning every event he entered in the Olympic Games of the year 66. The paunchy monarch turned the games into a farce. In the chariot race, he tumbled from his chariot and nearly was killed. His rivals halted, however, and waited until Nero remounted his chariot and took the lead.

Study in
Concentration

Portraying the drama she feels in women's track competition is SIU's Bethel Stout. She was formerly the national record holder for the shotput among women high school athletes.

Netmen Meet Undeclared Principia Today on Saluki Tennis Courts

Southern's tennis team will attempt to get back into the winning column today when it meets undefeated Principia at 2 p.m. on the SIU tennis courts. The Salukis dropped their

only match of the season last weekend at the hands of Oklahoma City. Their record is now 8-1.

"Principia has a strong team this year as they have

defeated Washington University and Eastern Illinois in earlier outings," Dick LeFevre, tennis coach, said. "They'll provide good competition for the boys."

LeFevre will go with the usual line up of Mike Sprengelmeyer, Jose Villarete, Jay Maggione, Johnny Yang, Macky Dominguez, Fritz Gildemeister and Paul Cleto. Yang is undefeated thus far with an 8-0 record. Also undefeated in four starts is Maggione. Sprengelmeyer is supporting a 5-3 record while Villarete also has a 5-3 slate.

Next week the team will face St. Louis University at St. Louis on Tuesday and St. Louis U. at home on Friday. A freshman-varsity match is scheduled next Saturday.

Intramural Horseshoe Tournament Will Get Under Way on May 6

The annual intramural horseshoe tournament will be conducted on May 6 according to a spokesman for the Intramural Office.

The tournament is a single elimination affair. All games will be decided by the first participant to achieve 50 points. Three points will be given for a ringer and one point

for the shoe closest to the stake for each throw.

Horseshoe pit locations will be arranged east of the Arena with equipment provided by the Intramural Department. Winners will be responsible for turning in score sheets since no officials will be employed.

Last year's winner was Bob Johnson of the Independent League.

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Rain Postpones SIU-Ohio State Doubleheader

Rain forced the postponement of a doubleheader Friday between Southern and Ohio State University. The games have tentatively been rescheduled for Sunday. Today's 1 p.m. doubleheader will go according to schedule.

The visiting Buckeyes are

Soccer Opener

At EIU Sunday

After losing only once during the fall season, the SIU International Soccer Club resumes action Sunday for the spring season by facing Eastern Illinois at Charleston. SIU's record during the fall was 7-1-1. The club has its entire team back, plus two additional players with soccer experience.

The fifth-ranked team among collegiate baseball powers. They were NCAA Champions in 1966 and runner-ups in 1965. Last year they lost in the finals after winning the regional title here against the Salukis.

Coach Joe Lutz has indicated that he will go with the same lineup and plans to start Howard Nickason (2-2) on the mound for the Salukis in the opening game. Jerry Paetzhold (3-2) is set for the second contest.

Southern has a six game win streak on the current home stand and holds a 15-

10 record for the campaign. The team's latest win was a 5-1 decision over Mac-Murray Monday.

Ohio State, sporting a 9-9 record, will start Joe Sadel-feld, a junior southpaw who has compiled a 3-2 mark thus far.

Scheduled to hurl in today's second game will be Mike Swain, a fugitive from the Buckeye basketball team. Swain was on the mound when OSU topped the Salukis 5-4 and 12-0 during the 1967 season.

Starting Sunday for the Buckeyes will be Ken Irvin,

holding a 2-1 mark if the doubleheader is played on that date. Dick Boggs, holding a 2-2 mark, will hurl in the second game. Boggs was the winning pitcher when Ohio

State took the Salukis 7-5 last season.

SIU's athletic department is scheduled to make a final decision on Sunday's double-header today.

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Good wants to sell wardrobe for cash. Prices under \$10. Call 3-3739. 4809A

Component stereo 66 watts AR speakers and turntable, Heath amplifier. Call Steve at 457-8789. 4833A

Three antique grandfather clocks imported. Not cheap! All working six feet tall. Beautiful. Call 549-4906. 4830A

Tr 3 excellent engine, fair body \$500 or best offer. Call Sam 549-6708. 4831A

1966 Honda CB77 305. Buco helmet & luggage rack. Very good shape \$500. Call 549-4414 after 5. 4832A

1960 Austin Healy 3000 new trans. top, tires and paint \$690. Call Mike at 457-2291 or see at Mr. Roberts p.m. 4835A

5-10 acres located off Cedar Creek Rd. S. of C'dale, 1300 ft. N. of Midland Hills Club. Lg. woods, lake-site, sandstone outcroppings along hill-sides, creek spring—also city water, unity pt. school dist., CCHS. Ph. 9-2489. 4836A

10x45 mobile home, carpet, air con. if desired. Exc. cond. Call 7-7929 M-F or see at 56 Cedar Lane. 4837A

'66 Yamaha 100, car rack \$200, '64 Opel also getting booked. 9-4119. 4838A

1960 AH Sprite Fiberglass & Canvas tops. \$575 cash. M'horo. 687-1156. 4842A

Magnatone 75 watt stereo-vibrato instrument amp, model 280 A with a set of matching speaker. \$215 or best offer. Ph. Russ, 9-5018 or 9-2743. 4843A

Martin GT 70 guitar, perfect cond. \$300. Fender stratocaster, \$200. Fender Super reverb. Amp. \$300. 9-4562. 4851A

1964 Chevy Impala. 327-4 spd. Lt. blue, very clean. Call 9-2690. 4852A

8' racing hydroplane. Powered by Mercury Mk. 20H. Fast 9-2690. 4853A

Chev. 56' best offer, Gibson elect. 6 string, new, \$100. 549-3894. 4854A

1963 Olds, Cutlass, 2 dr., coupe, low miles, clean. \$750 offer, call 9-5195. 4855A

1965 Honda 50, exc. cond. with carriers, \$125 or best offer. 9-5867. 4856A

1964 Vespa Scooter, good condition, accessories, Ph. 549-4307. 4857A

Delux Mobile Home, 10x56, complete carpeting, furnished, air cond., Ph. 7-2167, #35, 90 E. Park, \$3,350. 4858A

Mustang, 1965, radio, PS, console, V-8, Perf. cond. Must sell. Ph. 9-6310 aft. 5. 4859A

Sportster XLCH new engine & other parts. Must sell. Ph. 9-6310 aft. 5. 4860A

'54 Mercury 2 dr. hdt., excellent cond. inside & out. Only 29,000 mi. Power st. & br. Auto trans., V-8. Ph. 9-2998. 4841A

Selling classical etc. tape recordings, 7 in. Cheap, 9-5855 after 5:30 p.m. 4867A

'67 Bultraco Matador Enduro, 250cc, 700 mi. Best offer. Call Bo, 457-4036. 4868A

Attn. Bargain hunters, '65 Pont. Cat. gold, 3 spd. clm. Full sync. 2 dr., spc., coupe 389. Great shape, new tires & battery. Call 549-6609 for info. 4869A

For sale, wine color sofa. Call 7-4367. 4870A

1965 Yamaha 50cc, faculty owned, low miles, windshield, etc. 7-8840. 4876A

'59 Pontiac Catalina, auto, fair cond. Good tires, good engine. 992-3056. 4877A

Remington 270. Model 700. Six power version variable scope ranging so 1000 yds. \$175 or best offer. Call after 5:30 684-2686. 4878A

'58 Austin Healy, very cheap, leaving school. Call 7-5057 or 9-6256. Now. 4879A

Honda 305 1968, wanted take over payments. Call 549-3213. 4880A

Ford Fairlane fastback. 1968 drafted take over payments. Call 549-3213. 4881A

Suzuki, X-6, 1966, 7,000 miles with helmet. Call 9-4094, 409 E. Walnut. 4882A

Schwinn 5 spd., blue gen. lights. 9-2313 after 4. 4884A

Full set of scuba diving equipment, Call at 5 p.m. and after 11 p.m. 7-5143. 4883A

Bait DeSoto, sml., med., large minnows. Large Canadian crawler. Fishing license & supplies. Open 7 days wk. B&B Sporting Goods, 1 blk. W. Rt. 51. 4887A

Ben Pearson Mustang Bow 5 ft.-Brand new. Reloader mec. super 250 LB.A. Light load bar. '49 Ford pickup truck, 6 cyl. with '53 motor 4 speed trans. All Reas. DeSoto. 867-2427. 4888A

FOR RENT

University regulations require that all single undergraduate students must live in Accepted Living Centers. A signed contract for which must be filed with the Off-Campus Housing Office.

Summer contract, board & room. Swimming pool, air cond. Wilson Hall. 7-2169. 955B

Women-Fall-2 rm. kitchen apts. priv. bath, air cond., large study & living area, close to town & campus. 9165/Tr. Plimney Towers, 504 S. Rawlings. Ask for Bob or Peg, 7-6471. 1383B

Women-Summer-2 rm. kitchen apts. priv. bath, air cond., large study & living area, close to town & campus. 9165/Tr. Plimney Towers, 504 S. Rawlings. Ask for Bob or Peg, 7-6471. 1392B

Men-Summer-Apts. with kitchens, priv. baths, air cond., large study & living area, close to town & campus, Lincoln Manor, 509 S. Ash. Ask for Bud, 9-1369. 1402B

Fall save money, luxury living, room & board only \$99/mo. or \$297/qr. Free bus service, indoor pool with sundeck, A/C, carpeted, exercise room, etc. Both men & women. U. City 602 E. College, 9-3396. 1412B

Summer save money, luxury living, priv. rooms, air cond., free bus service to classes, men & women \$99/mo. or \$297/qr. University City, 602 E. College. Room and board incl. 9-3396. 1429B

Summer. Air cond. eff. apts. Married & grads. \$100/mo. Ph. 457-1134. 1499B

Special deal. Summer only. Egyptian Sands eff. apt., Auburn Hall, Oxford Hall, 1. House E., air cond., priv. rm. \$175 qtr. Double occupancy \$131.25/qtr. Ph. 457-2134. 1488B

Trailer 2 bdrm. Available anytime. \$80/mo. 600 N. Springer. Grad. stud. & married couples only. Ph. 457-4308. 1505B

Ask anyone Daily Egyptian ads get results. Two lines for one day, only 70¢.

Have a room, house, or a contract you want to rent? Let the students know where there is space available. The Daily Egyptian, (7-48) is open, from 8-5, so place your ad now and watch the results.

Wanted, 2 roommates for summer qtr. Approved housing (male) Contact Curt, 614 E. Park. Phone 549-4047. 4861B

Vacancy for 1 male stud. in a 4 bedroom home. Phone 7-2636. 4871B

HELP WANTED

Girl student to assist disabled female student in daily living function. Full time Fall term. Share T.P. room. Excellent pay. Great experience. Suzy Strohmeyer, 314 S-3477. 4872A

Volunteers to work for Senator Eugene McCarthy in Indiana anytime from now until May 7th. Phone 9-2484 or 9-2663. 4873C

Secretary. Fulltime Fidelity Union Life Insurance Co. 717 S. University. 549-2030 or 549-7321. 1446C

SERVICES OFFERED

Let us type or print your term paper, thesis. The Author's Office 114 1/2 S. Illinois. 9-6931. 945B

June grads. register with Downstate Personnel to find the job you are looking for. Employers pay the fee. Don't hesitate. Come on down. 103 S. Washington. 549-3366. 1285B

Sewing and alterations. 30 years experience. Call 9-4034. 1455B

Anti-war parade & happening. April 27th-28. See posters for details. 1465B

2 vacancies in a child's world pre-school. Ph. 687-1525 between 8 & 11 a.m. 1475B

Electronic repair service-TV, stereo, tape-anything electronic you licensed & qualified. Call 549-6356. 4726E

Reserve your Topcopy kit now. (Plastic Masters) Ph. 457-5757. 4791E

Sewing alterations. Call Mrs. Hyson 126-18 Southern Hills 549-3918. 4840E

Horseshoeing. I will travel to you. All types shoeing. Phone 549-4906. 4841E

Home-baked cakes made to order. Ordered by 9 a.m. delivered by 5 p.m. Potato and noodle publications too. For more info. call 7-4953 aft. 4 p.m. 4842E

WANTED

Tired of riding home alone on the weekends? Place a classified ad for riders at the Daily Egyptian (7-48).

Babysitter morning \$18, weekly. Must furnish own transportation. Call 9-3598 in the evening. 4862F

Home for young male cat. House broke. Good pet after 5. 7-7643. 4863F

Ride wanted, M'horo to C'dale a.m. back p.m., M-Fri. Ph. 684-2087 after 5. 4864F

Volunteers to work for Senator Eugene McCarthy in Indiana anytime from now until May 7th. Phone 9-2484 or 9-2663. 4874F

Want room for single girl with roommate or roommates. Call DeSoto, number 867-2113 before 2:30 p.m. 4885F

LOST

Afraid there is no room for your Classified Ad? Come to the Daily Egyptian (7-48) and we will make room.

Gold and white male cat. Named Teeze The Wolf of Yveler Fortune. Call 9-6392. Reward. 4875G

Lost Siamese kitten vicinity of Mill and Poplar. Wife in tears. Call 9-2278 or 705 S. Poplar. Reward. 4886G

FOUND

Man's wedding band found. Please describe at the Daily Egyptian Office, or call 453-2354. 4865H

Trustees Okay Growth Plan for VTI

By John Epperheimer

The SIU Board of Trustees approved Friday a master plan for the Vocational-Technical Institute campus. The Board also approved preliminary drawings for the first classroom building for VTI.

The master model, prepared by Gunnar Birkett and Associates of Birmingham, Mich., is for an enrollment of 2,500 students with provisions for expansion. VTI now has 1,500 students.

At the same time, President Delyte W. Morris told the Board that VTI, located 10 miles west of Carbondale and now consisting mostly of buildings constructed during WW II for an ordinance plant, will have a new role in the future.

Morris said VTI will pioneer programs in technical training, provide training in areas that junior colleges can't, and help train technical education teachers for junior colleges.

Morris said this is the first time that comprehensive plans could be made for VTI. The VTI master plan was authorized only when the Illinois Board of Higher Education developed the master plan for all of Illinois higher education.

The master plan calls for a connected complex featuring four "fingers" extending from a triangular commons area. The fingers would contain

classrooms and would be flexible in construction to provide for changing space needs.

The commons area will contain a student center, a recreation area, a library and offices. Four high rise dormitories will be constructed at the juncture of the commons and the fingers, and will accommodate 800 students.

The classroom and office wings to be built first will house electronics and graphics technologies curriculums. SIU has an authorization of \$2.1 million to construct it. Bids will probably be taken in October.

The entire campus will have a diagonal emphasis, and the architects said it is designed to match its purpose and the age in which it will exist.

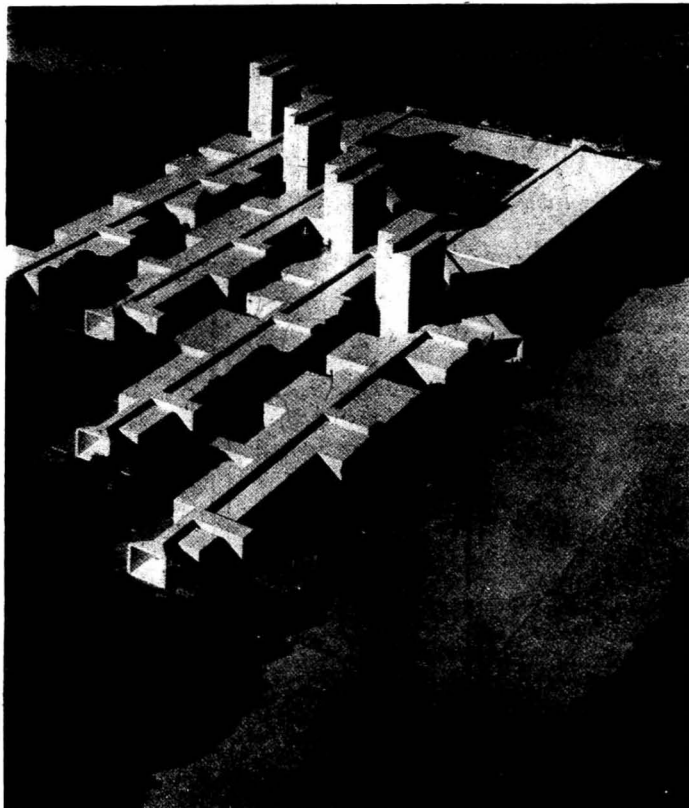
Most of the existing buildings can be retained until construction has been completed on wings to replace them.

SIU Enrollment Now at 26,976

Total SIU enrollment for the spring term is 26,976, the SIU Board of Trustees was told Friday. That includes 18,578 at Carbondale and 8,398 at Edwardsville.

The figure is an increase of nine per cent over the spring term of 1967.

President Delyte W. Morris said it is impossible at the moment to predict an enrollment for next fall.



VTI Campus

A view from the back of the model of the planned Vocational-Technical Institute campus shows its strong diagonal thrust. The view is from the southeast. The towers are residence halls, the "fingers" extending towards the south are classrooms, and the triangle shape is the commons area.

Newspapers Monopolistic, Senate Prober Charges

By Nancy Baker

Many American newspapers are engaged in monopolistic business practices while at the same time trying to justify them under the freedom of press provisions in the first amendment to the Constitution, a Senate Investigator said here Thursday night.

Jack Blum, counsel for the Anti-Trust and Monopoly Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee, made the charge in presenting the 15th annual Elijah Parrish Lovejoy lecture in conjunction with the fifth annual Journalism Week observance on campus.

Referring to testimony presented before the monopoly investigators, and two documents in the possession of the Department of Justice, he accused a number of large newspapers of being in violation of the antitrust act.

Among them, Blum said, are the Los Angeles Times. Newspapers in this area engaged in questionable business practices include the St. Louis Globe-Democrat and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Blum said.

The Globe-Democrat and the Post-Dispatch make the pretense of being "red-hot competitors" yet get together

at the end of the year to split the take, Blum charged.

Blum cited newspapers functioning under a joint operating agreement and those pooling profits as prime violators of anti-merger laws.

According to Blum, the Lindsay-Schaub chain, of which the Southern Illinoisan is a member, attempted to obtain a monopoly situation in upstate Illinois.

Sen. Carl Hayden of Arizona was among sponsors of a bill introduced a year ago to exempt newspapers from anti-trust laws, Blum said, yet newspapers in Tucson are now involved in anti-trust litigation. The outcome may determine the future of other legal action against newspapers, Blum said.

Since established newspaper chains such as Scripps, Newhouse and the Pulitzer company are partners "in one deal or another," he questioned how they could actually be competitive elsewhere. He said that instead of exposing economic misdeeds in the newspaper industry, they prefer to restrain competition while increasing their own profits.

Their methods may involve an excess buying of exclusive material, a sliding rate to keep advertising in the paper

whether or not the newspaper makes a profit on it, and soliciting subscribers in areas where circulation does not pay.

Blum criticized the newspaper industry for its reluctance to adopt new means of technology.

Gus Bode



Gus says he'd make a good newspaper owner—he learned how to play monopoly when he was a kid.

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Contract Awarded for Completion of Library

The SIU Board of Trustees Friday awarded a \$1,624,202 contract for completion of the upper four floors of Morris Library at the Carbondale campus.

The award went to the R and R Construction Co. of Alton. Work will include interior finishing of the seven - story building's tower section, which was erected as a shell only, in 1964.

In another construction item the Board awarded contracts totaling \$29,957 to the John J. Calnan Co. of Chicago and

Cunningham Electric Co. of Anna for installation of piping, painting and electrical work in a steam tunnel extension between Wham Education Building and the General Classroom Building.

The Board also amended its operating lease with the Southern Illinois Airport Authority to include operation of a new airport terminal building and hangar now under construction. SIU runs the airport for the Authority under a 20-year lease.

Self-Determined Hours Now in Effect for Women

Self-determined hours began Friday for women students on-campus who have permission of their parents.

Wilbur Moulton, dean of students, made the announcement Friday morning. He said for the present, staff members from his office will be at on-campus dormitories to be doorkeepers.

Moulton said he didn't know

how many girls' parents had signed permission forms mailed to them last week. About 1,300 girls living in University housing are eligible.

Moulton said participation by off-campus living areas will be up to management of those areas.

No girls may participate without permission of their parents, Moulton said.